THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JOHNSON.

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THE HUNTRESS

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MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

TERMS.

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EXTRACTS
FROM NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,

BY 'BOZ'—WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY 'PHIZ'

(*Continued.*)

No, he was not; for on the opposite side of the fire there sat with folded arms a wrinkled hideous figure, with deeply sunk and bloodshot eyes, and an immensely long cadaverous face, shadowed by jagged and matted locks of coarse black hair. He wore a kind of tunic of a dull bluish color, which the baron observed on regarding it attentively, was clasped or ornamented down the front with coffin handles. His legs too, were encased in coffin plates as though in armour, and over his left shoulder he wore a short dusky cloak, which seemed made of the remnant of some pall. He took no notice of the baron, but was intently eyeing the fire.

'Hallos!' said the baron, stamping his foot to attract attention.

'Hallos!' replied the stranger, moving his eyes towards the baron, but not his face or himself. 'What now?'

'What now!' replied the baron, nothing daunted by his hollow voice and lustreless eyes, '*I* should ask that question. How did you get here?'

'Through the door,' replied the figure.

'What are you?' says the baron

'A man,' replied the figure.

'I don't believe it,' says the baron.

'Disbelieve it then,' says the figure.

'I will,' rejoined the baron

'The figure looked at the old Baron of Grogzwig for some time, and then said familiarly,

'There's no coming over you, I see. I'm not a man!'

'What are you then?' asked the baron.

'A genius,' replied the figure.

'You don't look much like one,' returned the baron scornfully

'I am the Genius of Despair and Suicide,' said the apparition. 'Now you know me.'

With these words the apparition turned towards the baron as if composing himself for a talk—and what was very remarkable was, that he threw his cloak aside, and displaying a stake which was run through the centre of his body, pulled it out with a jerk, and laid it on the table as composedly as if it had been his walking stick.

'Now,' said the figure, glancing at the hunting knife, 'are you ready for me?'

'Not quite,' rejoined the baron; 'I must finish this pipe first.'

'Look sharp, then,' said the figure.

'You seem in a hurry,' said the baron.

'Why, yes, I am,' answered the figure; 'they're doing a pretty brisk business my way over in England and France just now, and my time is a good deal taken up,'

'Do you drink?' said the baron, touching the bottle with the bowl of his pipe.

'Nine times out of ten, and then very hard,' rejoined the figure, drily.

'Never in moderation?' asked the baron.

'Never,' replied the figure with a shudder, 'that breeds cheerfulness;'

The baron took another look at his new friend, whom he thought an uncommonly queer customer, and at length inquired whether he took any active part in such little proceedings as that which he had in contemplation.

'No,' replied the figure, evasively; 'but I am always present;'

'Just to see fair,' I suppose,' said the baron.

'Just that,' replied the figure, playing with his stake, and examining the ferrule.

'Be as quick as you can, will you, for there's a young gentleman who is afflicted with too much money and leisure, waiting for me now, I find.'

'Going to kill himself because he has too much money!' exclaimed the baron, quite tickled—'Ha! ha! that's a good one.' (This was the first time the baron had laughed for many a long day.)

'I say,' expostulated the figure, looking very much scared, don't do that again.

'Why not? demanded the baron.

'Because it gives me a pain all over, replied the figure. 'Sigh as much as you please, that does me good.'

The baron sighed mechanically at the mention of the word, and the figure brightening up again, handed him the hunting-knife with most winning politeness.

'It's not a bad thought, though,' said the baron, feeling the edge of the weapon; 'a man killing himself because he has too much money.'

'Pooh!' said the apparition, pefulantly, 'no better than a man's killing himself because he has got none or little.'

Whether the genius unintentionally committed himself in saying this, or whether he thought the baron's mind was so thoroughly made up that it didn't matter what he said, I have no means of knowing. I only know that the baron stopped his hand all of a sudden, opened his eyes wide, and looked as if quite a new light had come upon him for the first time.

'Why, certainly,' said Von Koeldwethout, 'nothing is too bad to be retrieved.'

'Except empty coffers,' cried the genius.

'Well; but they may be one day filled again,' said the baron.

'Scolding wives,' snarled the genius.

'Oh! They may be made quiet,' said the baron.

'Thirteen children,' shouted the genius.

'Cant all go wrong, surely,' said the baron.

The genius was evidently growing very savage with the baron for holding these opinions all at once, but he tried to laugh it off, and said he would let him know when he had left off joking he should feel obliged to him.

'But I am not joking—I was farther from it,' remonstrated the baron.

'Well, I am glad to hear that,' said the genius, looking very grim, 'because a joke, without any figure of speech, *is* the death of me. Come; Quit this dreary world at once.'

'I don't know,' said the baron, playing with the knife—'it's a dreary one certainly, but I don't think yours is much better, for you have not the appearance of being particularly comfortable. That puts me in mind—what security have I that I shall be any the better for going out of the world after all!' he cried, starting up—'I never thought of that.'

'Dispatch,' cried the figure, gnashing his teeth.

'Keep off,' said the baron. 'I'll brood over miseries no longer, but put a good face on the matter, and try the fresh air and the bears again—and if that don't do, I'll talk to the baroness soundly, and cut the Von Swillenhausens dead.' With this, the baron fell into his chair and laughed so loud and boisterously, that the room rang with it.

The figure fell back a pace or two, regarding the baron meanwhile with a look of intense terror, and when he had ceased, caught up the stake, plunged it violently into its body, uttered a frightful howl, and disappeared.

Von Koeldwethout never saw it again. Having once made up his mind to action, he soon brought the baroness and the Von Swillenhausens to reason, and died many years afterwards, not a rich man that I am aware of, but certainly a happy one; leaving behind him a numerous family, who had been carefully educated in bear and boar hunting under his own personal eye. And my advice to all men is, that if ever they become hipped and melancholy from similar causes (as very many men do), they look at both sides of the question, applying a magnifying glass to the best one—and if they still feel tempted to retire without leave, that they smoke a large pipe and drink a full bottle first, and profit by the laudable example of the Baron of Grogzwig.'

'The fresh coach is ready, ladies and gentleman, if you please,' said a new driver looking in.

This intelligence caused the punch to be finished in a great hurry, and prevented any discussion relative to the last story. Mr. Squeers was observed to draw the grey-headed gentleman on one side and to ask a question with great apparent interest—it had reference to the Five Sisters of York, but was in fact an inquiry whether he could inform him how much per annum the York-shire convents got in those days with their boarders.

The journey was then resumed. Nicholas fell asleep towards morning, and when he awoke found, with great regret, that during his nap both the baron of Grogzwig and the grey-haired gentleman had got down and were gone. The day dragged on uncomfortably enough, and about six o'clock that night he and Mr. Squeers, and the little boys, and their united luggage, were all put down together at the George and New Inn, Greta Bridge.

From the Boston Mercantile Advertiser.

ADVENTURE OF JERRY MARLIN SPIKE.

BY HAWSER MARTINGALE

The clumsy old ship Atlanta—who deserved to be as remarkable for her dull rate of sailing as her beautiful namesake was for her beautiful proportions and swiftness in the race, was one afternoon poking along on her way from Havana for Cowes and a market with a heavy cargo of sugar and coffee on board. The wind blew hard from the southwest—and being about abeam, the yards were rounded in a little, and the sheets were flowing. The top sails were double reefed—but there was no great sea on—and the old ship made more fuss in going five or six knots, than other vessels would in going ten or eleven. On looking over bows, and listening to the noise she made and seeing the tremendous big white bone which she carried in her mouth, you would think she was going a dozen at least.

A sailor dislikes a dull sailing vessel. A leaky ship—a brutal commander—decayed provisions—short allowance of water-poor sails and rigging, &c. &c. are bad enough in all conscience, but *a dull sailing vessel* is the worst of all. Jack can easily forgive many bad qualities in his ship, and even put up with bad usage with a tolerable grace, if the vessel, in which his fortunes are embarked, sails fast. In his view, a clear run, like charity, covers a multitude of sins—while a dull sailing vessel, although extremely comfortable in other respects, is his utter aversion.

On the afternoon in question, the starboard watch of the Atlanta was snugly coiled away under the weather bulwarks, amid ships, busily employed in knotting rope yarns—while Mr. Hopkins, the second officer, was walking the quarter deck and watching the weather, which looked rather greasy to windward. The captain was quietly taking an observation below in his state room.

The watch were grumbling about the slow progress they made, and calculating that if the wind held fair, in about sixty days longer we might arrive in the English Channel. We had already been out thirty-five days. The whole crew seemed exceedingly impatient and cross, and grumbled away in the most approved manner, excepting one little queer-looking fellow, whom they used to call Jerry Marlinspike. He was about four feet eleven inches in height, thick set, and spry as a cat aloft. His eyes looked in half a dozen directions, apparently, at the same time—his mouth was twisted, as if he had been the victim of a paralytic shock—his face was seamed with several scars, and his nose stood all askew—looking as if it had been knocked off, and afterwards a part of it stuck on but in the wrong place. Indeed his whole visage spoke as plainly as a face could speak, of horrible encounters, combats dire, either with animate or inanimate objects.

Jerry listened for some time with a grim smile to the remarks of his shipmates—at length, after turning over his huge quid two or three times, and making some attempts to pucker up his mouth in such a sort as to convey articulate sounds to the ears of the listeners, he addressed his watchmates in a croaking bullfrog kind of voice, after something of the following fashion.

'I will tell you what it is, shipmates, the old barky goes along fast enough—she's a good comfortable craft—and we are treated as well on board of her as we deserve, that you'll all allow—and the more months, the more dollars you know. I expect to go to sea all my life, or untill my timbers become so case-hardened that I can't go aloft—and I find myself so well off, with a good ship under my foot, good provisions and plenty of them, kind officers, and a clever set of fellows for a crew, that I shan't trouble myself about the end of the passage, until it begins to grow shoal water in the harness cask or the bread room becomes empty. It will be time enough to grumble then about long passages, according to my reckoning.'

'That's all true, Jerry,' said Tom Haines, 'but then you know 'tis a dreadful trial to a fellow's patience to see a stout ship crawl along so slowly with a fair wind and plenty of it. She puts me in mind of a seal trying to dance a hornpipe, or a Gallopagus turtle in chase of a guarm. I wonder Captain Spriggins don't keep a man on the taffrail all night, keeping a bright look out astern, lest some decent sailing craft should run us down. There would be more sense in that than making such a fuss about a sharp look out on the forecastle.

'Well, Tom,' rejoined Jerry, 'she sails fast enough for me—I am sick of your clippers—I used to like rapid going on sea or on shore as well as any of you—but I got enough of it about five years ago (pointing to his battered face) and have never wanted to go faster than four or five knots an hour since—either on the land or the ocean.'

'How was it Jerry? Tell us all about it!' exclaimed two or three of the watch to get a yarn or stretch of a different kind from those they were busied in knoting.

'Why you see, said Jerry Marlinspike, 'I had just returned from an eighteen months voyage to Calcutta—and being an India blade, with plenty of shiners in my pocket, I thought it but right to cut up a few shines on shore, just to astonish the natives, you see. So on the morning after I got on shore, I felt all alive for a spree, and determined to have a ride. 'That's right,' said Jim Wilder; 'Here's a hack, and I'll go with you.'

'Avast there, shipmates,' said I, 'I intend to ride on horseback.' At this determination they all laughed, and asked me if I was ever on a horse in my life; I told them no; but that was no reason why I should never mount one—that it was never too late to learn—that riding on horseback was good for one's health—that I wanted exercise and felt convinced that a good rattling gallop would do good. And away I posted down to a livery stable.

'After a long confab with the stable keeper, and depositing a hundred dollars to pay for the horse in case I killed him, or he ran away with me, the horse was brought out. He was a strapping fellow, and had a sharp eye. I believe the rascal knew that I was a green hand at such business—I did not like his looks. The owner told me how to hold the reins, and steer by pulling one to a starboard or port, as occasion might require—'but,' said he, 'he's a high spirited animal, and you must look out that he does not run away with you.'

'That would be a good joke,' said I; 'and I should not hear the last of it for six months; but I know how to put a stop to that business at once.' So I took and led my horse down to the wharf where my old ship was discharging, and asked the mate to lend me the small boat's grapnel, and a piece of ratting stuff, which he did—for Mr. Ramsay was a clever fellow, although he used to bother us a good deal in his watch in trimming sails. I fastened the rope around the horse's neck, then I made a snug coil of the rest on the bow of the saddle, and on the top of all I put my anchor, ready to let go, and bring up my craft all standing if she got too much way on. But I was always fond of going fast, and didn't believe there was much danger.

After getting every thing ready, I was helped up to the horse's back, and I never,

felt so queer in all my life, A horse knows a thing or two—the cunning creature lifted up his head and gave me a look over the starboard shoulder, as if he would say, I'll fix you my lad before we get back,' and I would have given fifty dollars to have been at that time standing on the *Flimish* horse at the end of the Montezum's main-topsail yard, reefing topsails in a gale of wind. But it was too late to alter my plan, and 'neck or nothing,' was then my motto—so I determined to heave ahead and save the tide, especially as I had my anchor at the bow, all ready to let go, if I found myself in among the breakers.

I'll tell you what, shipmates, this riding on horseback is a serious thing, unless you are used to it—such pitching and rolling I never met with before nor since—not even when sending down top gallant yards in a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay. They told me how to steer him, by holding on to the starboard rope, when I wished him to go more to starboard, and on the larboard rope when I wished him to go port, and if I wished him to heave to, I must bring an equal strain to bear an both the ropes, and take a strong pull.

We started off, and seemed to understand each other very well for a time. The horse did not seem inclined to go fast, and I managed to keep my perpendicular very well—but the boys shouted, and the men grinned as I rode along the street—and having gathered courage, I foolishly resolved to clap on more sail, and get out of town, where I should find plain sailing, and be able to crowd on every stitch of canvass. Accordingly, I gave my good friend a touch with my whip, and off he started with a jerk, that came near tumbling me over the starboard quarter—and just then some little powder monkeys, bad luck to them, set up a hideous yell which frightened him, and away he went with Jerry on his back, kicking and sprawling, and galloping at the rate of fifteen or twenty knots!

(*To be continued*).

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1839.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Our neighbor of the Intelligencer appears to be in great trouble about the result of the election. Too late, too late, brother Joe—no use to cry for spilt milk. We grieved too, but our grief was past long before the election, because we foresaw how it would go.

Some one asked a few weeks since, "WHAT WILL MARYLAND DO?" We replied. "she would take a bribe—promise to aid her in her railroads and her canals, and you have her safe enough. Money—self interest is her politics—money is *power!* The party knew where the vulnerable part lay, and long before the election, they knew as well as they do now, how many votes they could get. Their Post Office *agents* did "their duty" to use a hackneied phraze, and the necessary votes were secured.

As soon as Congress adjourned, and we saw that *ten millions* of dollars was appropriated to the use of the General Post Office, £over and above£ the annual appropriations for this department, we expressed our opinion that the Whigs, or opposition would rue it. So it has turned out.

The locofocos are cemented by money. It has made them a powerful people—they worship it as their God—they judge the Whigs by themselves, and they judge truly!

Something like this must have occurred in the Whig ranks in Maryland since the last election, as we see two administration men have been elected to the twenty-sixth Congress in place of two Whigs, Messrs. *Kennedy* and *Pearce*, of the last Congress This shows that the Whigs are not proof against corruption.

Friend Joe takes a different view of the subject, and says:

"But it would seem that the arts of demagogues, the magic of party names, and the potency of the patronage of Government, are an overmatch for unaided principle and the appeals of reason."

His general remarks, though concise, are made with great ability After giving up all for lost, he breaks out into the following lamentation:

"These results, so unexpected, and we confess, so mortifying, are not easily reconcileable with the confidence which we have ever placed in the intelligence of the People. One might have anticipated that the sufferings of the community—its ruined business—the corruptions, frauds and defalcations of public agents—the practical violation of almost every republican maxim—in a word, the proofs, multiplied and disastrous, of incapacity and ruinous misrule in the management of the public affairs—would, by this time, have weaned from the Administration even the most attached of its disinterested followers:"

Truly, it is "passing strange," But the fact is as plain as noonday sun!

As to the "confidence" Mr. Gales speaks of, which he "has ever placed in the intelligence of the people," in which he finds himself undeceived, we have only to say we were never deceived on this point—for since our schools and seminaries have been siezed upon by the Church and State, or as Dr. Ely has it, the "Christian party in politics," learning and knowledge is banished from our country. It is the people's own doings! Instead of paying their money to honest lay teachers for the advancement of knowledge and virtue as in old times, they have paid it to hypocritical knaves for the advancement of ignorance and crime, which now flood the land, and pours a rich harvest into their pockets! As the people have sowed, so they must reap. How can men defend rights which they do not understand?

Had these pretenders to piety and superior knowledge, done nothing more than plunge the country into *ignorance*, there might have been room to hope. But they corrupted the morals of the people, and thereby have opened the sluices of vice from the control they have had over the youths of the country. They have crushed virtue and knowledge in the bud! by inculcating *money religion*, instead of the true religion. Hence a fatal blow has been struck at the very root of our republic—for it is an established maxim, that a republic cannot exist that is not founded upon knowledge and virtue, and administered upon the most rigid principles of justice and morality. When this ceases to be the case in a republic, it no longer exists, excepting in name.

Mr. Gales says: "One would have thought the corruptions, frauds, defalcations of public agents * * * multiplied proofs, would by this time have weaned from the administration its most attached disinterested followers." So far from this, the frauds and defalcations of Federal officers, agreeably to our notion of the present race of men in this country, would operate as a stimulus to go over to the party, as they could then walk off with the deposites in like manner.

It *is* reported in this place, that several of the workmen on the public buildings went to Baltimore to *vote*, and were furnished with money to bear expenses, &c. these men claiming Baltimore as their home, it is said, but have been in this city a year to eighteen months. If this be true, what were the Whigs about to suffer it? Let this be as it may, our republic is at an end. Nothing but a miracle can save it. Strictly speaking, Tom, Dick and Harry, are the Government. They put up and they pull down—and our principal officers, merely nominal, must obey, or receive their walking papers—so it would seem.

£ *Good Shot*—There were killed by a young man on the farm of Mr John Reybold, near Delaware city, one hundred and three snipe at a single shot.—*Philada. Gaz*

THE BALTIMORE SUN,

This is one of the most spirited, able and independent papers we receive at our office. The editor is liberal in his general views, well informed, and spares no pains to expose the guilty and protect the innocent.

We were gratified to see an article not long since in this paper, in which the railroad and steamboat companies are handled as they richly deserve. It is a great pity that more of our editors do not follow his example, and never cease till there is a reformation. The unparalleled and appalling loss of human life in these conveyances, would induce the belief that those reckles murders (for they deserve no better name), had actually, for some cause, conspired against the lives of the citizens—and the people would act wisely to renounce them in toto, and travel as formerly, on their own horses, or in private carriages or stages by land, and take to the old keel or flat bottom by water. What signifies the odds in the time, compared to the chance of losing one's life by the most shocking and appalling of all deaths! or, say mangled limbs! Let us *have stages again*!

And they are so insolent, too! that is these railroad gentry, knowing you have no alternative, they curse and threaten you—"Go to h—ll," &c.

For our part we shall take packet if we ever go north again, and so we advise others to do. It is good for our health.

But we are much surprised to see that the gentleman of the Sun has been drawn into the snares of the CHURCH and STATE party, doubtless inadvertently, for they have the cunning of Lucifer—they would deceive the "very elect."

The article we allude to is headed "A NOBLE MOVE," and refers to a circular going the rounds of the press; though we do not see it in any paper but the Sun.

The circular (so says the Sun), is addressed to *all* the governors and legislatures of all the States, calling £"a great *National* education convention,"£ resolved in committee to be held in Philadelphia on the 22d of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. (Very particular.)

We extract the following from the Sun;

"It proceeded from the 'American Lyceum,' which held a meeting in the city of York, on the 3d, 4th and 6th days of May, 1839, and is signed by a committee of that learned body, composed of the following gentlemen, whose names are a sufficient voucher for the correctness as well as the results of the move, viz. Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Prof. Charles Brooks of Massachusetts, John Griscom, of Pennsylvania, Henry R. Schoolcraft of Michigan, and Theodore Dwight, jr. of New York. The call originated, it seems, in resolutions offered by Professor Brooks."

We are well convinced that no movement upon any subject, would be hailed with more general pleasure, or dispense more general joy than the one which has for its object a general and effectual system of education—and we are certain that no citizen of the United States, who is a *true* friend to his country, will differ from us in opinion, when we say that no subject calls more loudly or more emphatically for a prompt and energetic organization of a general and thorough system of education. But beware whom ye choose for this purpose. Be not deceived by wolves in sheep's clothing.

Three of the gentlemen named in the above, we do not know even by report, viz: Messrs. *Brooks*, *Griscom*, and *Schoolcraft*. The latter we have understood to be a man of science. Of the other two we have no recollection of hearing anything particularly—they may be worthy men and have the best intentions. But we know Hon. *Theodore Frelinghuysen* well, and know so much of him that he is the last man in the world that we would trust with the regulation of schools. He is one of the most rigid blue lights and sectarians at the same time. One of the most thorough going Church and State men in the United States, and so is Theodore Dwight—and we would just as soon Belzebub would organize a school system, as either of them. It is to their influence and such machinations as them, that all our schools have failed, and that the country is retrograding back to barbarism—and not only this, but deluged in crime from the suppression of true religion and genuine morality, and substituting money religion in its place.

Now we would thank those who speak so highly of Mr. Frelinghuysen, to say why he has not enlightened the people of his own State, the most ignorant and benighted State in the Union! nearly a hundred thousand children and grown people who cannot read, and all this since Mr. Frelinghuysen and Dr. Miller have been at the head of education in that State—they crushed learning and advanced ignorance and bigotry.

What did Mr. Frelinghuysen do when he was a member of the Senate in this city? He was at all the Church and State night meetings, making speeches, and bushels of tracts and Presbyterian papers were franked to him, and the desks of the Senators were loaded with them every morning, though we never heard of his giving a sixpence to the widow or the orphan.

A great temperance speech-maker too He had better preach temperance to Theodore Dwight's family, no one needs it more. "Ye hypocrites, first pull the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to take the mote out of thy brother's."

Rely upon it, this great move is a Church and State scheme in disguise. Finding the people can be so easily gulled, (and the Native American plan not likely to succeed,) they mean to enlarge upon their old plan of sectarian schools, which is to shut up every avenue of knowledge, well knowing that if the people become enlightened, their money religion is at an end, and their power ceases.

They have had all the schools in every State (excepting a few Catholic seminaries,) under their control. What have they done? Look at the country from Maine to Florida.

We hope the people of the United States will look out for the movements of this convention. Our opinion of it is, from the men named in the circular, that it is anything but what it professes to be. Let the governors of States and State Legislatures do their own business, and organize their own systems. If they have not judgment enough to do so, they are of very little account. "Originated at the museum." Indeed! It originated bigotry with the New England blue laws. "Governors and Legislatures."£ What impudence! Who are they that they should take such authority? And pray what right has a Governor or a Legislature to send delegates to bind the people to institutions without their consent. But they are only to "invite the friends of education." Enough will be there without any invitation—no danger of that. We see through it very plain—a little politics too. *More anon.*

A Good 'Un—A wag, after reading the statement that the State Prison in Connecticut produced a profit to the State of about $5 000 per annum, recommended that all the citizens of the State be imprisoned on speculation.

'Excuse me for going before you,' as the fox said to the hound.

'I fall back on my reserved rights,' as the editor said to his scissors, ven he was hard up for copy.

'Better late than never,' says the New London Gazette, on announcing the marriage of Mr. John *Lait*, of Wekuten, Pa. to Miss Julia S. *Never*, aged 70.

POETRY.

From the Columbia Telescope.

THE GRAVE OF THE PATRIOT WARRIOR.

He lies beneath the mountain heath,
It is a rude and simple grave,
A narrow mound of loosened ground,
And near it weeds and wild flowers wave.
But by that tomb, with tuft of bloom,
The tall, tall thistle nods and towers;
And maidens bring, and fondly fling
Upon its dark sod, daily flowers.

No priest had blessed his place of rest,
He died amid the battle's din:
And comrades dear alone were near
The earth they laid the hero in.
No shroud and pall his limbs enthrall,
He lies, as soldier should, arrayed
In feathered crest and warrior vest,
And in his hand his blood stained blade.

Yet earth ne'er gave a better grave
That that where he is meanly laid;
An holier spot is worshipp'd not
By pilgrim or by mourning maid.
Where shall be found a fitter ground
For Valour's sleep than Victory's field?
The field that saw the foe withdraw,
And boldly fall, or basely yield.

He wants no tomb 'neath Minster dome,
For that let proud ambition strive;
His glorious deeds are all he needs
To keep his memory long alive;
A patriot tried he lived and died,
Lived for the Land he loved so well;
And at her claim, as it became
A Patriot's part, he fought and fell.

Then traveller, stop! and fondly drop
A tear to dust of such high worth;
And mourn that one, so brave a son
Of Freedom, should have left the earth.
And if thou art of free born heart,
Thou'lt pray that, when thy star grows dim,
And death is nigh, thou may'st not die,
Less nobly than they tell of him.

WHEN I WAS A WEE LITTLE SLIP OF A GIRL.

When I was a wee little slip of a girl,
Too artless and young for a prude,
The men, as I passed, would exclaim, 'Pretty dear!'
Which, I must say, I thought rather rude.
Rather rude, so I did;
Which, I must say, I thought rather rude.
However, said I, when I'm once in my teens,
They'll sure cease to worry me then;
But as I grew older, so they grew the bolder—
Such impudent things are the men.

But of all the bad things I could ever suppose,
(Yet how could I take it amiss!)
Was that of my impudent cousin last night,
When he actually gave me a kiss;
Ay, a kiss, so he did:
When he actually gave me a kiss!
I quickly reproved him, but ah! in such tones,
That ere we were half through the glen,
My anger to smother, he gave me another—
Such strange, coaxing things, are the men:
Are the men, are the men—
Such strange, coaking things are the men.

The Very Last.—A friend, who recently passed through the town of ——, in New Hampshire, relates the following anecdote, as told to him while there. There was a very pious man a deacon of the church—residing in the town of the name of Day, by trade a cooper. One Sabbath morning a number of boys playing in front of his house, and he went out to put a stop to their Sabbath breaking. Assuming a grave countenance, he said to them, 'Boys, do you remember what day it is?' 'Yes, sir, immediately replied one of the boys, 'Deacon Day, the cooper.'

Tricks upon Travellers.—The way some travellers 'spunge' is a 'caution.' Some time in June, a traveller arrived at a hotel in Vermont, at about twelve o'clock at night. As he was getting out of the stage, the landlord addressed him—'I'll take the pay for your breakfast to-morrow morning, sir, if you please, as you will leave before I am up.' The traveller paid half a dollar, and went to bed. He had not fairly undressed himself and laid down before there was a knock at his door, followed by the usual cry, *'stage ready!'* He re-dressed himself and was off again—left to whistle for his breakfast and his money too.

Claremont (N. H.) *Eagle.*

ERROR CORRECTED.

We are sorry for a few errors (rather important), in our account of the Navy last week. It is stated the petty officer whips the seamen. It ought to have read thus; "The Lieutenants and Past Midshipmen." And instead of the "cat," which is only used when the victim is tried by a court-tial, those high and mighty gentlemen scourge the seamen with a *colt*, that is, a *rope's end*, Again, 3d. We said the number of lashes in these *clandestine* whippings was 29. This is wrong. These impudent upstarts whip by the dozen—that is, either *one* or *two* dozen 4th. There is no *log* kept of those colt whippings, though there is of the "cat." Many of the sufferers, however, are said to have kept logs!

Anecdote.—The late Dr. Wilson, senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, though a very grave man himself, was very fond of quizzing and puzzling the country people, who came to inquire after their friends or relations in the College. One day, seeing a man standing in the court with a letter in his hand, gaping and staring about, and not knowing where to go, he walked gravely up to him, and inquired what he wanted.

The man answered, 'Sir, can you tell me where I may find Mr Delahunte?'

'Yes,' said the doctor; 'do you see that building before you?'

'Yes.'

'Then crucify this quadrangle, and take the diameter of the plot beyond it, enter the opening before you and ascend the ligneous grades—then turn to your left, and you will find him either peripatounting through his fenestra;'

The poor man, who understood nothing of this, and remembered nothing but the last, said, 'And pray, Sir, what is his fenestra?'

To which the Doctor replied, 'It is an orifice in an edifice, to admit luminous particles.'

'O, thank you,' said the poor fellow, and walked off more perplexed than before.

Funny.—Some Yankee editor says 'he like to died a larfin' to see a drunken chap trying to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign, which he mistook for pocket handkerchief. It is enough to make a man laugh.

The editor of the Boston Post complains of being annoyed by the singing of a lady in his neighborhood, whose voice is not as sweet as a nightingale's 'Who,' asks the New Orleans Times, would sing sweetly to *Post*, whether it be *Greene* or withered?'

Please Doctor Natomy, do you cure haccidents? Cos I wish you would mend this here pitcher, cos mother vill vollop me so ven I gets home!

An Irishman remarked to a friend the other day, that the French were the most restless nation in the universe, adding, 'they will never be at *peace* till they are engaged in another war.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

Left through mistake, in some of the Public Offices, a pair of SILVEL SPECTACLES. The finder will receive the above reward by returning them to Mrs Stack, or to this office. They had a short piece of riband attached to them.

INDIAN RESTORATIVE,

For Restoring and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and pliable. It presents its falling off, and affords effectual nourishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It also removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefit to the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off. There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative,'

To be had Wholesale and Retail of Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th st, and Penn. Av and by Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av. Washington City, D. D.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Pens, No. 2 South street.

DR. HOFFMAN'S PREPARATION.—A convenient cure for Tetters, Ringworms, &c. Just received and for sale by Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th and Penn. Avenue.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—A fresh supply of the justly celebrated Fever and Ague Powders. Just received and for sale by Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th st: and the Avenue.—Price 50 cents.

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, and Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice. PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice. Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

PETER CALLAN.

june 15

BOARDING HOUSE.

Gentlemen of the Departments and others who may wish to get board yearly or transciently with or without families, can be accomodated at Mrs. Connor's Boarding House, on Penn. Av. East of 4½ street.

☞ Also persons visiting the District.

May 11, 1839.

PASSAGE TO NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—THREE TIMES A WEEK.

The steamboats Alabama, Capt. Sutton, and Kentucky, Capt. Holmes, will commence to run three times a week, [alternately,] on Monday, the 4th of March next, leaving the lower end of Spear's wharf, Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth next morning in time for the cars to Wilmington; and thence in steamboats to Charleston, which is the quickest, cheapest, and most comfortable route.

These boats also run in conection with the James river boats for Petersburg and Richmond, where they arrive next afternoon from Baltimore. This is likewise by far the most pleasant route; having a comfortable night's rest, and no changes from steamboats, stages, and railroads, in the dead of night, as on the Washington route. The company having bought the new and beautiful steamboat Jewess for the purpose of running a daily line, due notice will be given thereof; and the company hope that travellers, will patronise this line assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give comfort and despatch.

JAMES FURGUSSON, Agent.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL ROAD.—The passenger trains on said road will daily start as follows, viz:

FROM WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE.

A 6 o'clock a. m and 4 o'clock p m.

FROM BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON.

At 9 o'clock, a m. and at 4 o. clock p. m.

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the Western train on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road at the Relay house, reach Frederick in time for the Western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock, noon, or Harper's Ferry, in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York; and thus accompishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till half past seven o'clock, p. m.

By order

SAMUEL STETTINIUS, Agent.

Mar 23.

NEW BOOKS.

Romance of the Harem, by Miss Pardoe, auther of 'City of the Sultan,' &c. in two volumes, 12mo.

The American in Paris, by John Sanderson, Esq. in two volumes, 12mo.

Indecision, a tale of the far West, and other Poems, by B. K. Mitchel, M. D. in one volume, 12mo.

Tales of Enterprise, for the amusement of youth, embellished with engravings on steel, in one small volume.

Just received for sale at

GARRET ANDERSON'S,

Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and 12 h streets.

mar 27 –

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum, $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each insertion. No yearly advertising admitted. These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisments affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills.

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When a single paper is ordered by an agent, and postage accrues, if is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

FRANKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage

THOMAS BAKER.

nov. 17 tf.

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. F. CALLAN'S,

Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broceli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch, Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver; Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large; Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper; Squash and other; Pumpkins, premium; Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spinage, round and prickly; Squash, every variety; Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞ These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

*** Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and Plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

THE GENUINE VEGETABLE PILLS

$100 if they fail.

An effectual remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Gravel, Strictures, &c. &c.

Of all the remedies yet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have proved the most effectual. They make a speedy and permanent cure, without regard to diet or exposure, and in the most obstinate cases, where all other remedies have failed, these Pills have been known to effect permanent cures. In more slight cases, they seldom ever require a longer time than from THREE TO SIX DAYS toeffect a cure, and never have been known

These Pills possess great advantage over all other remedies of the kind, as they do not effect the breath, or cause any sickness of the stomach whatever; on the contrary theymay be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend.

N.B. These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box, at $1 per box.

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth street and Penn. Avenue, V. Harbaugh. Charles Stott, W. Kirkwood. Washington. and by

James Barry, Navy Yard.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Captain Rollin will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 3d March next, she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run of once a week, leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say any thing of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the most approved Life Preservers Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reach there by the Norfolk boats in full time

Passage through from Philadelphia	-	$3
" " " Baltimore	-	28
" " " Norfolk	-	25

Tickets may be had at the Baltimore Steamboat Office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut street and at the Norfolk Steamboat Office, Baltimore ower end of Spear's wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

feb21 JAMES FERGUSON.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory,

AND

UPHOLSTERY

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in itsvarious branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pansylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railroad depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Sofa Bedsteads

Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)

Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables

Wardrobes, Bedsteads

Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs

Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington.

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture for new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

NEW BOOKS.—Damascus and Palmyra, a Journeyin the East, with a sketch of this state and prospects of Syria, under Ibraham Pasha, by Charles D. Addison of the Inner Temple.

Outward Bound, or a Merchant's Adventures, the author of 'Ratlin the Reefer,' &c.

Are just received, for sale at

GARRET ANDERSON'S

Book, Stationary, and Fancy Store,

sept8—tf

HOLT'S HOTEL.

THE above establishment having been in successful operation for eighteen months, is now in plete operation for the accommdation of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the city, either on business or for pleasure. In consideration of the present rate of the money maket, the Proprietor has reduced his prices of board to the following rates, viz

Gentlemen occupying double bedded chamany rooms, per day each	$1
These occupying single rooms, per day each,	2 25
Ladies and gentlemen, dining at the Ladies' table, per day, each	1 25
Meals served in private rooms, per day, each extra,	50
Private parlour, extra each,	1 00

The proprietor returns his sincere acknowledgments for the very extensive patronage he has received at this establishment, and pledges himself that nothing on his part or that of his household shall be wanting to merit a continuation of past favors, and render comfortable those who may in future favor him with a call.

HOURS FOR MEALS.

Breakfast from	7 to 9	Tea, from	7 to 9
Dinner,	12 to 4	Supper do.	9 to 10

Doors never closed.

STEPH. HOLT.

CABINET CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

EDWIN GREEN has now on hand, and will continue to keep, for manufacture to order, at the old Cabinet Manufactory, corner of C and 10th streets, every variety in the above line, comprising—

Side boards, with marble and mahogany tops
Pedestal and Pier Tables, with marble tops
Winged, Pilaster, plain and common Wardrobes
Sofas and Lounges of every variety
Mahogany Chairs do do
Fancy and common do do do
Dining Tables do do
Card do do do
Dressing Bureaus, with marble and mahogany do.
Scroll and Common Bureaus
Washstands, with marble, mahogany, and paint tops
Mahogany French high and low post bedsteads
Maple and Common do do
Centre Tables, with marble and mahogany tops
Music stools, Cribs, Cradles
Hair, Moss, and Shuck Matrasses, &c. of the best workmanship and material, which he will sell especially for cash, as low as any manufactory in the Union.

Mahogany in the board, plank, and veneer, of various qualities, suitable for cabinet-makers and joiners, will always be kept for sale as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Repairing and varnishing promptly executed.

Furniture cars, with careful attendants, accustomed to handling furniture, will be kept for hire.

M. S. POWELL'S

SEED STORE

AND

Mulberry and Silk Agency,

No. 8 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD LEAF.—50 packets Philadelphia and Boston deep Gold Leaf, for sale by

J. L. PEABODY,

Centre Market Space.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE.

I have the disposal of several valuable farms in the State of Illinois, near Springfield, which will be sold a bargain, or exchanged for District property. Some of them are handsomely improved, and in a good state of cultivation. Apply to

W. W. CORCORAN.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Authentic Report of the Controversial Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions. all of which are exhusted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without oppressing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents.—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willings Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Haynes, Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States. It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. The paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4. The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

JAMES T. ADAMS,

Lock and Gunsmith, and Bell Hanger,

Sixth street, between C and Louisiana Avenue

WASHINGTON,

Respectfully informsthe public, that he will execute in a workman-likemanner. all busines in the above line, and in a way that will give satisfaction to his employers, with punctuality and despatch.

Nov 24, 1828

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, to wit.

From Washington for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock, a m. and at 4 3-4 do. p m.

From Baltimore for Washington, at 9 o'clock, a m. and at 4 do p m.

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, reach Frederick in time for the western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock noon, or Harper's Ferry in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York, and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfuily suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m

By order.

eb 1 SAM. STETTINIUS, Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this office or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the West.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

JAMES H. CAUSTIN, (late of Baltimore having made this city his permanent residence and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertaeke with his accustomed zeal and diligence the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly claims before Congress against the United States or the several departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoilation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800, with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners or the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, hehas become familiar with all the forms of office.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhaga or Females complaints.

These are but different modificatians of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis. and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irreguia action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and eey may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a comprendius mediesl treatise, explaining the principles of the discovery upon which they are founded, only stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positive state of electricity and that every motion. in all matter, whetherin the largest masses or in the smallest particles. is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs. he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected. even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them Thesymptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the idretions contained in the work which accompanies than without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or inconvenience, or any other further advice than this work affords. Price $10, for sale by

W. F. BENDER.

Corner betwen Brown'sand Gadsby's.

March 16,1828.

J. F. CALLAN

WASHINGTON,

Has just received a fresh supply of

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics,

Manufactured by Johnson & Co. Wholesale Perfumers, (successors to Snyder & Co.) sign of the Civet Cat, corner of Cedar and William streets New York.

Cold Cream.

This exquisite preparation will be found particularly efficacious in all cuticular irritation, and as an emollient, its soothing and cooling properties stand unrivalled. No pains have been spared to produce it of the rarest quality, from the purest of materials, and we confidently offer it as an article of first rate toilet standing, which if equalled, certainly cannot be surpassed by any composition whatever.

Florida Water.

A most delicious perfume and agreeable change from the Eau de Cologne, whose delicacy and potent fragrancy it rivals. From its retentive qualities, it will be found an economical and powerful distributor of sweets for handkerchiefs or linen.

Bears' Oil.

This preparation is recommended as possessing all the restorative qualities of the Bears' Grease, without the unpleasantness attending its use, and by the strength it acquires by concentration, a much less quantity will produce the same result It has also another property—that of purity, which however carefuly Bears Grease may be prepared it cannot possess, indeed the Oil has so far superseded the use of the Grease by its superior cleanness, that the latter is but in little or no demand. The Oil now offered has been clarified from all impurities in the most skilful manner, by a chemical process, and is rendered very agreeable by being highly scented with the pure Persian Otto of Rose

GRECIAN DYE.

For changing the Color of the Hair, from Red or Grey to a Brown or Black.

Directions for Use—1st. Too great care cannot be taken to cleanse the hair from grease, as the dye will not take effect unless it be entirely removed. To do which, wash the hair in a solution of about a quarter of an ounce of pearlash to a quart of water, until it be perfectly clean; and, when it has become perfectly dry, is fitted to receive the preparation.

2d. To prevent the Dye from coloring the skin, grease the part around the hair which may be liable to be touched with it.

3d. To apply the Dye, shake it well, so as to raise the settling at the bottom; then, (having a piece of sponge ready, tied to the end of a small stick, about an inch wide,) pass a small comb in a few roots of thehair to prevent the skin becoming discolored, pour a little into a cup or glass, comb the hair in one direction, dip your sponge into the dye, and rub it over the hair until it becomes quite wet; let it remain till dry; then comb the hair in an opposite direction; repeat it till brown, and so on till the hair becomes black. The application could be made, the person sitting in the sun, for the brighter the atmosphere, the finer the dye becomes. If applied at night, or in the dark, it will to have the desired effect.

4th. The day after the application of the dye wash the dye in a solution of salt. (Form it of one ounce of salt to one pint of rain water.) This will set the color, and give it brilliancy.

Lastly. To avoid soiling the Skin or Linen, throw a cloth over the shoulders, wear gloves to protect the hands, and should any of the liquid accidentally drop upon the skin, wipe it off immediately with a wet towel, and be careful not to take overmuch of the dye in the sponge at once. It may not be amiss to observe, that after the dye is set, washing the hair will rather improve than be any injury to it.

Honey Water.

As a wash for the hair, or for imparting a mild fragrancy to linen, this perfume possesses a delicacy which renders it peculiarly agreeable; in warm weather, from its revifying properties, it must always be considered as a neat and appropriate article for the toilet.

OTTAR GUL.

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

The perfume of the Rose has something so transcendently etherial, that it obtains in Persia, its native home, the name of Ottar or Soul: and the east of Roses, when these flowers break into bloom, is there celebrated with all that can be conceived of Eastern magnificence. To describe its qualities would be superfluous—sufficient it is to say, that the Spirit of "Roses" is inferior only to the genuine Persian Ottar, and indeed it approximates so closely as to be but with great difficulty distinguished. As a favorite with the fair, their own lovely type, it will ever stand unrivalled, and be cherished by them so long as taste and elegance hall remain.

Rose Water.

This is an article of universal repute, so much so, that it has even found its way into the mysteries of culinary skill, by which it is employed in imparting a flavor to conserves, &c. It behoves every one, therefore, to take particular care from whence they obtain it. Kimball and Co. pledge themselves that their Rose Water is a simple distillation from the queen of flowers, and that it is entirely free from any artificial compound; consequently, its native delicacy and fragrancy are not only preserved, but its use rendered innoxious as that of pure spring water.

Amboyna Lotion.

Next to cleanliness, (says the most celebrated dentist of the day,) I know nothing so conducive to the preservation of the Teeth and Gums, or to the purifying the breath, as the Amboyna Lotion and I advise every one whosets a value upon their possession invariably to use it."

With such strong remarks upon its merits, it would be futile in the proprietors to add in praise one word of their own; they will therefore confine themselves to giving proper directions for its use.

The Teeth should be cleansed with a soft brush, and the Botanical Tooth Powder every morning, and the mouth and Gums rinsed with the Lotion by attending to these simple directions, those who have good Teeth, will infallibly preserve them and those whose Teeth have a tendency to decay will have the consolation of discovering that the evil can proceed no further.